

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road

Catonsville, Baltimore County

ca. 1901

Private

The First National Bank of Catonsville at 640 Frederick Road is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Romanesque Revival-style commercial building. The building was designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington and constructed by Werner Brothers of Ellicott City for \$20,000. The construction of the bank on Frederick Road in 1901 reflects the street's function as Catonsville's primary commercial thoroughfare during the 19th century, as well as the increased population and commercial activity in the town by the beginning of the 20th century. Victor G. Bloede and Dr. Charles Macgill financed the bank. The high style building, prominently located at the northeast corner of Frederick Road and Ingleside Avenue, functioned as a center of financial commerce in Catonsville until 1954, when it was renovated to serve as commercial space.

This uncoursed rough-cut granite bank building is two stories in height with limestone watertable and stringcourse. The most striking feature of the rectangular building is the triple-round-arch architrave, which frames the primary and secondary facades. This limestone embellishment is detailed with bead-and-reel and dentiled moldings, and supported by two groups of three colonettes with foliate capitals and consoles. The low-pitched hipped roof is clad with slate tiles and pierced by a brick chimney with limestone corbeling. Historic photos indicate the building was originally articulated by a heavy modillioned entablature on the primary elevations visible because of its corner site. The applied ornamentation of this entablature was subsequently removed, and the space is now clad with vertical-groove aluminum siding.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2904

1. Name of Property

historic First National Bank of Catonsville

other

2. Location

street and number 640 Frederick Road not for publication

city, town Baltimore, Maryland vicinity

county Baltimore

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Agnes R. and Louis C. Gambino

street and number 640 Frederick Road telephone 410-788-1242

city, town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21228-4625

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel m: 101, p: 326

city, town Towson, liber 13601 folio 316

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

0

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2904

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed in 1901, the three-bay wide bank at 640 Frederick Road was designed in the Romanesque Revival-style by the architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington. The building is located in the town of Catonsville at the northeast corner of the intersection of Frederick Road and Ingleside Avenue. This uncoursed rough-cut granite bank building is two stories in height with a limestone watertable and stringcourses. The most striking feature of the rectangular building is the triple-round-arch architrave, which frames the primary and secondary facades. This limestone embellishment is detailed with bead-and-reel and dentiled moldings, and supported by two groups of three colonettes with foliate capitals and consoles. The low-pitched hipped roof is clad with slate tiles. Historic photos indicate the building was originally articulated by a heavy modillioned entablature on the primary elevations that were visible because of the building's corner site. The applied ornamentation of this entablature was subsequently removed, and the space is now clad with vertical-groove aluminum siding. An interior brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the building. The short stack of the chimney is embellished with limestone corbeling.

EXTERIOR

The façade, or south elevation fronting Frederick Road, is ornamented with a triple-round-arch architrave, which frames the central entry and two flanking windows. Executed in the Romanesque Revival, this high style limestone embellishment is detailed with bead-and-reel and dentiled moldings, and visually supported by two groups of three colonettes with foliate capitals. Foliated consoles mark the intersection and termination of the architrave molding. The base of this detailing is set upon the limestone watertable, pierced in the outer two bays. The western bay, partially below grade at the basement level, has a metal casement window with a large single light. To the east, an entry to the basement has been created. Accessed by a short flight of steps edged with a metal balustrade, the opening holds a single-leaf metal and glass door. Set between these below grade openings are the limestone steps to the first story of the bank. Located in the center of the three-bay wide first story, the main entry features a double-leaf wood door, with full-length single lights and ornamental iron grillwork. A one-light semi-circular transom marks the entry opening at the top. In the late-20th century, a commercial-style single-leaf metal and glass door with sidelights and a transom was installed in front of the original doors, functioning as a storm door. Flanking the entry are two segmentally arched 1/1 windows with limestone sills and scrolled wrought-iron security grilles.

Above the architrave is the limestone inscription, "1897 First National Bank 1901," referring to the founding of the bank, and the construction of the building. The second story is delineated by a limestone stringcourse with an ogee bed molding. It is fenestrated with four equally spaced 1/1 replacement metal windows. The stringcourse acts as a continuous sill. Each opening is separated by paired colonettes with foliate capitals. The base of the limestone frieze of the entablature acts as a continuous lintel for the openings. The vertical-groove aluminum siding has been placed over the remaining portion of the entablature, terminating at the boxed cornice.

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The east elevation fronts an alley and, thus, features little ornamentation. This side wall is pierced by two deeply recessed fixed wood windows at the first story. With one light each, they have semi-circular arched limestone lintels and limestone sills. Further to the north are two 1/1 windows with limestone sills. At the second story, there are two asymmetrically placed 1/1 windows with limestone sills. A metal fire escape on this side of the building rises to the second story. The rear, or north, elevation similarly contains little detailing, with one 1/1 window featuring a limestone sill and lintel on the first story, and two 1/1 windows with limestone sills and lintels on the second story.

The west elevation fronts Ingleside Avenue. Four bays deep, this secondary facade continues the decorative fenestration of the primary façade. Three basement windows pierce the foundation below metal grates at the sidewalk level. Four symmetrically spaced semi-circular 1/1 windows with limestone sills articulate the first story. Although these windows are wider than those on the façade, they have the same elaborate wrought-iron security grilles, and a continuous architrave consisting of four semi-circular lintels. The limestone surrounds have bead-and-reel and dentiled moldings, although they are devoid of the colonettes and consoles. Seen on the interior, these large openings hold sliphead windows, where the bottom rails are raised upward through the head of the frame into the wall. At the northern end of the west elevation is a single entry door. A straight-arched limestone lintel with a projecting cap hangs over the opening, which is accessed by limestone steps. The projecting ogee stringcourse with its dentil molding serves as a base for the lintel, which historically had a transom. The opening, holding a flush metal replacement door with a metal frame, provides direct access to the stair to the second floor of the bank. Four pairs of 1/1 metal replacement windows pierce the second story, which is articulated by a limestone stringcourse that wraps around to this elevation from the front of the building. This stringcourse functions as a continuous sill for the eight windows. Within each pair of openings, a single Romanesque colonette with a foliate capital functions as a mullion, dividing the two windows. The base of the limestone frieze of the entablature acts as a continuous lintel for the openings. The vertical-groove aluminum siding has been placed over the remaining portion of the entablature, terminating at the boxed cornice.

INTERIOR

Most of the space of the first floor interior is devoted to the bank lobby, which the current owner is in the process of renovating. All of the furnishing, including the counter for the bank tellers and the safe, has been removed. Although the exterior was designed in the fashionable Romanesque Revival style, the lobby features restrained classical ornamentation. The tongue-and-groove floor features two-and-a-half inch boards, which has been covered in part with vinyl tiles. The walls are marked by a paneled wainscot, large window and door casings, and a modillioned crown molding. The baseboard is composed of rose marble and wood, and has subsequently been painted. The wainscot is three feet, nine inches high, marked by recessed rectangular panels. The chair rail features an ogee molding. The wall surface was later clad with

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vertical-groove plywood paneling, which was subsequently painted white. The window and door casings extend to the cornice level, have cornice molding, and triangular panels in the spandrels to accommodate the sliphead windows and the semi-circular arched openings. The most ornate interior feature is the crown molding, echoing the now-removed modillioned cornice on the exterior. Each modillion features an acanthus leaf molded in relief. A line of egg-and-dart bed or picture molding runs below the modillions, and a strip with foliate patterning makes up the top molding. A balcony with partitions was added toward the rear of the lobby to create more office space in the mid-20th century. The current owner has removed most of this construction. A small office and bathroom are located behind the lobby, in the rear of the building. The bathroom retains the original stone floor and vertical board walls.

The quarter-turn stair to the second floor is located in the rear of the building and features a solid, paneled balustrade. The landing is marked by squared newel posts with recessed panels on all four sides and turned balusters. The second floor has been substantially altered for use as office space, and little original fabric remains. The windows and doors feature reproduction casings with fluting and corner blocks with paterae. According to the owner, the baseboards are the only remaining original feature.

The owner has also insulated the attic, installed an exhaust fan, and completely altered the basement by replacing the old floor tile with new ceramic tile and by replastering the walls and ceiling. The small room, which originally contained the bank vault, has five-course American-bond walls and a barrel-vaulted ceiling.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2904

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Significance dates 1901-1954

Architect Baldwin and Pennington

Specific dates 1901, 1954

Builder Werner Brothers of Ellicott City

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register☐ Maryland Register☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The First National Bank of Catonsville at 640 Frederick Road is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Romanesque Revival-style commercial building. The building was designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington and constructed by Werner Brothers of Ellicott City for \$20,000. The construction of the bank on Frederick Road in 1901 reflects the street's function as Catonsville's primary commercial thoroughfare during the 19th century, as well as the increased population and commercial activity in the town by the beginning of the 20th century. The bank was founded by Victor G. Bloede and Dr. Charles Macgill in 1897. The high style building, prominently located at the corner of Frederick Road and Ingleside Avenue, functioned as a center of financial commerce in Catonsville until 1954, when it was renovated to serve as commercial space.

SITE HISTORY

In 1901, Elizabeth Gaskery conveyed the land at 640 Frederick Road to the First National Bank of Catonsville for a cost of \$6,500. According to historic maps and deed research, Henry Gaskery had purchased the corner property in 1876. An 1899 map of the town indicates that there was a two-story, shingle-roofed building on the property, which was being used as a drugstore. The form of the building, in particular the front porch and the three-sided west bay window which are also noted on the map, suggest that this was an originally a house renovated for commercial use.

The firm of Baldwin and Pennington of Baltimore, whose renderings were published in *Architects and Builders' Journal* in April 1902, designed the First National Bank Building that was subsequently built on the site.¹ The initial construction bid for the high style bank building in Catonsville was estimated by the contractors, Werner Brothers of Ellicott City, to cost between \$12,000 and \$13,000.² At its completion, the building cost \$20,000.

The bank's design was characteristic of the newer institutional and commercial buildings built after 1900, consciously referencing a historic style in an educated manner. Although the Romanesque Revival style,

¹ *Architects and Builders' Journal*, April 1902, p. 15.

² *Maryland Journal*, Towson, MD, July 20, 1901.

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with its massive lithic forms, was nationally popular during the 1890s, by the early 1900s it was quickly becoming outdated. The choice of this style for a bank was appropriate because the fortress-like exterior of rough-cut granite gave the building a sense of permanence, strength, and stability. Its corner location, the heavy limestone entablature and architrave, and the fact that much of the neighboring construction along Frederick Avenue was wood frame rather than masonry further accentuated the commanding presence of the First National Bank of Catonsville. Although the exterior of the bank, with its rugged forms, promoted an image of rock-solid security, the refined classical treatment of the interior was designed to convey a sense of sophistication and respectability. Along these same lines, the First National Bank tried to attract female customers with its "ladies department." The bank advertised its services in Catonsville's local newspaper, *The Argus*, and in 1917, ran ads promoting its ladies department. In 1918, the bank ran an ad aimed at women, which advised, "When Out Shopping Always Use a Checkbook."

The First National Bank of Catonsville held the property for twenty years before it was deeded to the Union Trust Company. The Union Trust Company, in turn, retained the building for thirty-three years before it was sold to the Carsdale Construction Company in 1954. The following year, H. Lee Brill and Frank A. Carozza bought the property. In 1976, Brill and Carozza conveyed the building to Atlantic Air Conditioning and Heating, Inc., which sold the building to Robin Associates in 1986. Robin Associates held the property until 1992, when they sold it to Laurie S. Applefield Segall. Segall leased the property to Robin Associates on the same day. In 1999, Segall sold the property to the current owners, Louis and Agnes Gambino.

The First Bank of Catonsville

When the First National Bank of Catonsville was founded in 1897, it occupied the front portion of Library Hall, which was located on the south side of Frederick Road, near Mellor Avenue. Situated between the Short Line Railroad depot and the Wilson and Poehlman Lumber and Coal building, Library Hall was a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne-style building which had been built in 1887. Although various tenants, such as the Post Office and then the First National Bank occupied the space in front, the rest of the building was used for public meetings, social events, theatrical productions, and as a library. According to an 1899 Catonsville map, the building had become known as Bank Hall. Dr. Charles Macgill and Victor G. Bloede were the principal founders and financial underwriters for the First National Bank of Catonsville, the first financial institution in the growing village. Macgill served as the first bank president. Bloede served as director prior to assuming the role of president. *The Argus* documented in October 1897 that Arthur C. Montell served as cashier for the bank.

Victor Gustav Bloede (1849-1937), industrialist and philanthropist, was devoted to the manufacturing of products used in the dyeing of textiles and adhesive gums. As president of the Victor G. Bloede Company,

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he developed, refined, and produced "dyes, inks, artificial water-soluble gums, vegetable glues, and other adhesives. He was the first manufacturer (1911), and patentee of vegetable glue, which he sold under the name 'Viscamite.' This product replaced and virtually eliminated the use of animal glues used until that time in the woodworking, furniture, and paper trades. He also developed and patented a natural cellulose gum which would dry to a clear flexible film and was used essentially as sizing; it was among the first cellulose plastics, and he manufactured and sold it to the textile, bookbinding, and laundry industries under the trade name 'Viscolite.'" ³ The high quality of his products was evidenced by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing contract, awarded to the Bloede Company for an adhesive known as dextrin(e), which was used for the gumming of stamps. "Beginning in 1916, the Bloede Company became the sole supplier of this perfected product under annual competitive contract, and this continued long past Victor G. Bloede's death (1937) for a cumulative period of approximately fifty years. To the textile industry, Bloede contributed many innovative processes and new products. Besides having been a leader in the development of the aniline industry (organic synthesis of dyes) in the United States prior to the 1900s, perhaps his most significant discovery, for which he gained international acclaim, was the process for dyeing textile fabrics in 'sunfast' colors. He received the first patent for this process on December 11, 1888 (No. 384, 446)." ⁴

In addition to his industrial and manufacturing activities, Bloede was an exceptionally civic-minded person with a keen sense of community needs, both institutional and financial. In this capacity, Bloede was responsible for creating the subdivision of Eden Terrace in 1892, joining forces with local residents of Catonsville to underwrite the First National Bank of Catonsville in 1897, developing the Catonsville & Ellicott City Electric Railway in 1899, and forming the Patapsco Electric & Manufacturing Company in 1900. In 1905, he endowed the first Visiting and Instructive Nurse project to enhance the anti-tuberculosis program of the Phipps Tuberculosis Dispensary at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1905. In the fall of 1908, thirty-eight years after losing his mother to tuberculosis, Bloede endowed, planned and constructed the Marie Bloede Memorial Hospital at the Hospital for Consumptive of Maryland, Eudowood Sanatorium in Towson. ⁵

Architects: Baldwin and Pennington

Ephraim F. Baldwin (1837-1916), from Troy, NY, studied architecture and engineering at Renssaeler Polytechnic Institute, beginning his apprenticeship with John Nierensee. After the Civil War, Baldwin joined forces with Bruce Price in designing the religious buildings and institutional facilities, such as Christ Episcopal Church in Baltimore. A graduate of St. John's College in Baltimore, Josias Pennington (died 1929) apprenticed under Baldwin at the firm of Baldwin and Price. In 1883, the architects formed a

³ Victor G. Bloede, *The Journey, Victor G. Bloede, His Forebears and Successors*. (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1996), p. 180.

⁴ Bloede, p. 186 and p. 192.

⁵ Bloede, p. 238.

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partnership. They were well known for their work with churches and institutional buildings throughout Maryland. Some of the more noted works of Baldwin and Pennington include the restoration of the Maryland State House, the 1903 Annex, and the Court of Appeals Building in Annapolis. In addition, the firm designed the Maryland Trust Company Building, Professional Building, Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Munsey Building, and the Mount Royal Station in Baltimore.⁶

CHAIN OF TITLE:

February 3, 1874:	James Gibbons to Henry Gaskery Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 88 Folio 485
February 3, 1900:	Henry J. Gaskery devised to wife, Elizabeth Gaskery Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 242 Folio 564
April 8, 1901:	Elizabeth Gaskery, widow of Henry J. Gaskery, to First National Bank of Catonsville Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 249 Folio 419
June 26, 1908:	First National Bank of Catonsville to Providence Lodge No. 16 I.O.O.F Rear of Property Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 332 Folio 049
June 4, 1921:	First National Bank of Catonsville to Union Trust Company Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 542 Folio 297
September 3, 1954:	Union Trust Company to Carsdale Construction Company, Inc. Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 2549 Folio 262
December 31, 1955:	Carsdale Construction Company, Inc. to H. Lee Brill and Frank A. Carozza Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 4907 Folio 261

⁶ Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, (Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), pp. 33 and 467.

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February 1, 1975:	H. Lee Brill and Frank A. Carozza to Louis J. Curley Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 5510 Folio 767
February 1, 1975:	Louis J. Curley to H. Lee Brill, Frank A. Carozza and Eugene M. Carozza Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 5510 Folio 769
March 15, 1976:	H. Lee Brill et al to Atlantic Air Conditioning and Heating, Inc. Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 5615 Folio 913
December 31, 1986:	Atlantic Air Conditioning and Heating, Inc. to Robin Associates Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 7454 Folio 108
November 6, 1992:	Robin Associates to Laurie S. Applefield Segall Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 9474 Folio 504
November 6, 1992:	Laurie S. Applefeld Segall leased to Robin Associates Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 9474 Folio 506
March 17, 1999:	Laurie S. Applefeld Segall and Robin Associates to Agnes R. and Louis C. Gambino Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 13601 Folio 316

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Piedmont
Chronological/Developmental Period(s):	Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930 Modern Period, 1930-present
Historic Period Theme(s):	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Town
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	COMMERCE/TRADE/Bank COMMERCE/TRADE/Offices
Known Design Source:	Baldwin and Pennington Werner Brothers

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2904

Architects and Builders' Journal, April 1902, p. 15.

Arnold, Joseph and Orser, Edward. *Catonsville 1880 to 1940 From Village to Suburb*. Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company, 1989.

Bloede, Victor G., *The Journey, Victor G. Bloede, His Forebears and Successors*. Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1996.

Brooks, Neal A. and Rockel, Eric G. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, Maryland: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Maryland Journal, Towson, MD, July 20, 1901.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Catonsville: 1899, 1904, 1910, 1919, 1925, 1930. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area

Less than one acre

Acreage surveyed

Less than one acre

Quadrangle name

Baltimore West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

This building has been associated with this property since its construction in 1901. This property is defined as parcel 326 on map 101 of Catonsville.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Christopher Novelli and Laura Trieschamnn, architectural historians	March 20, 2000
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.	
street & number	5420 Western Avenue	
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland	

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Pllace
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600

BA-2904

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CATONSVILLE

640 FREDERICK ROAD

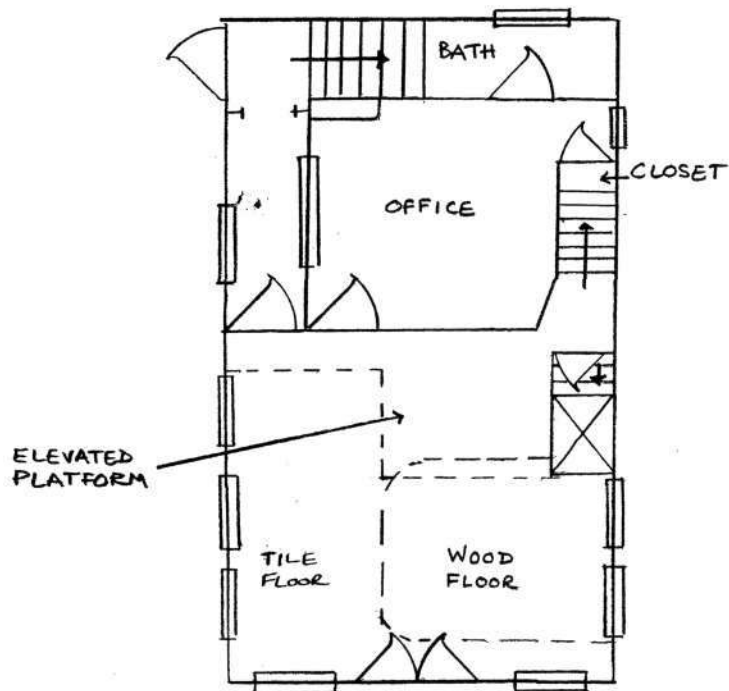
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY

FIRST FLOOR

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

N ↑

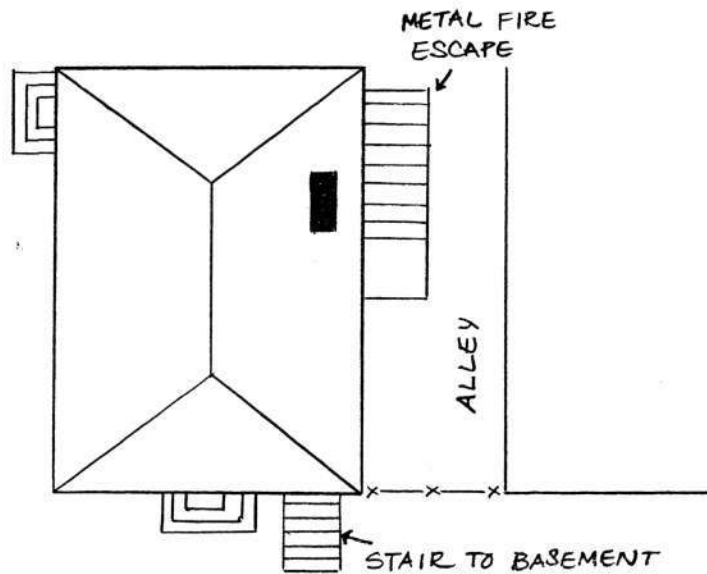


BA-2904

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CATONSVILLE
640 FREDERICK ROAD
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT TO SCALE N↑

INGLESIDE AVENUE



FREDERICK ROAD

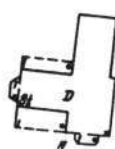
BLOOMSBURY AVENUE

PASTIME PL. CWP.

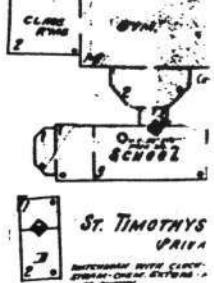
PASTIME PL. CWP.

INGLESIDE AV.

2



41



ST. TIMOTHY'S
CHURCH

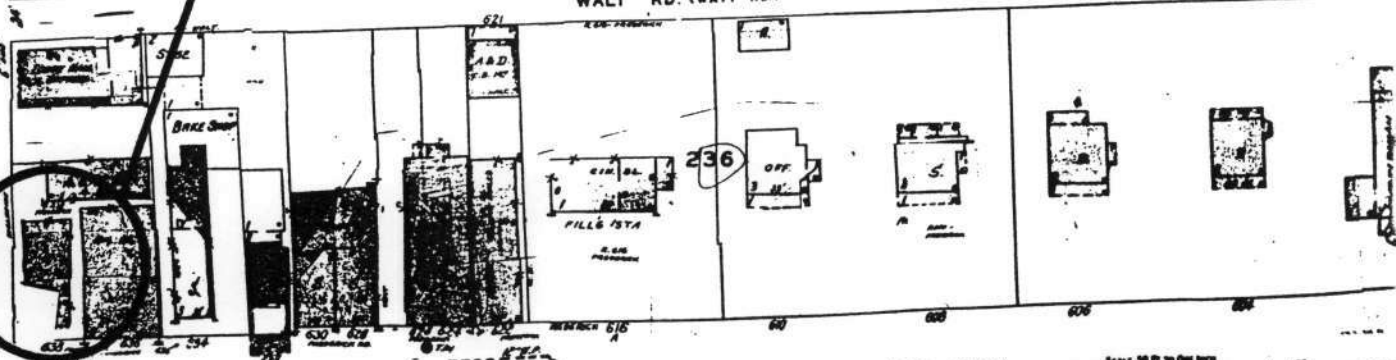
CHURCH

BA-2904
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CATONSVILLE
640 FREDERICK ROAD

THE ROMANS C.
CATONSVILLE

PARKS.

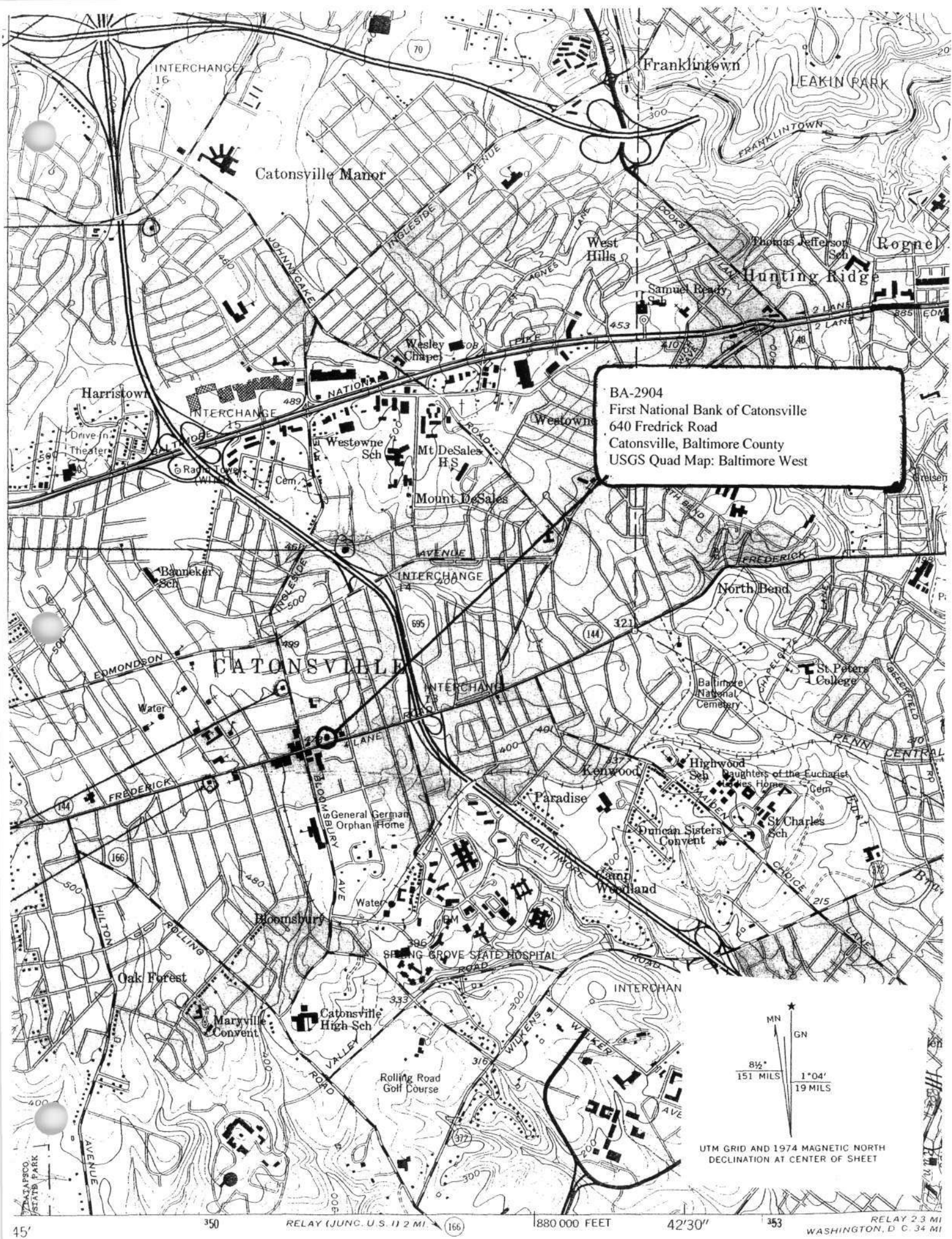
WALT RD. (WATT RD.)



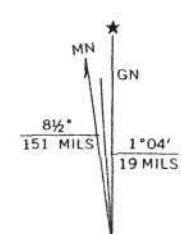
FREDERICK

RD. (AV.)

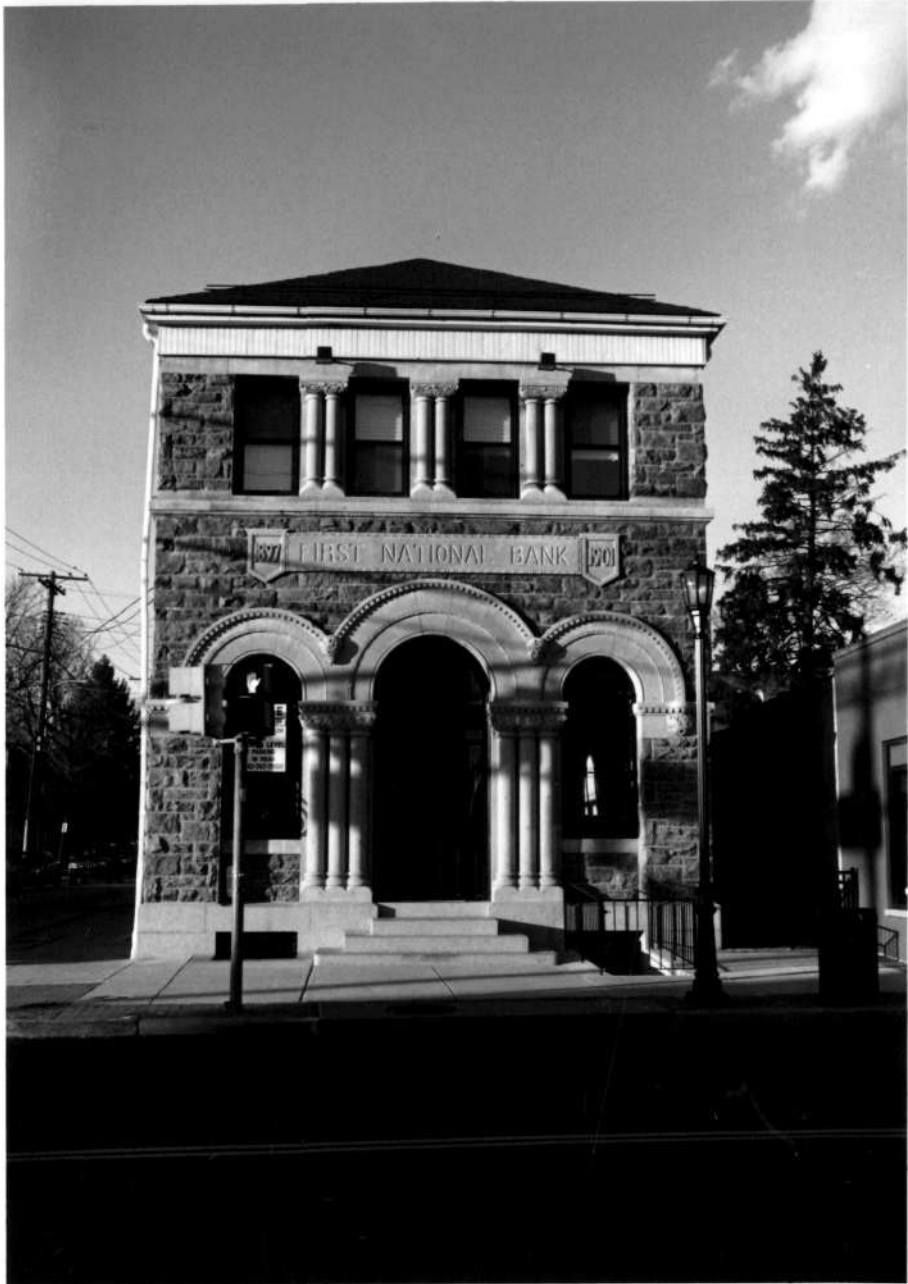
SCALE 50 FT. TO ONE INCH



BA-2904
First National Bank of Catonsville
640 Fredrick Road
Catonsville, Baltimore County
USGS Quad Map: Baltimore West



UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



BA-2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPD

South elevation LOOKING NORTH

1 of 7



BA-2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

east elevation LOOKING NORTH

2 of 7



BA-2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

north elevation LOOKING SOUTH

3 of 7



LEASE
FOR
LONG TERM
&
SHORT TERM
RENTALS
IN ALL
CITIES

BA-2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

100

Maryland SHPD

west elevation LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 of 7



BA-2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

lobby, looking south

5 of 7

J



BA-2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPD

lobby, looking northwest

6 of 7



BA -2904

First National Bank of Catonsville

640 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

stair, looking northeast

7 of 7

